THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,
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BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

Practical Hint for Hard Times.

"What man has done, man may do."

NO. III—CLOTHING.

Besides the garment of fig leaves, extemporized by our guilty parents in the garden of Eden, the first suit of clothing known on earth was made by divine suggestion of skins, taken probably from the bodies of beasts slain in sacrifice. From that day to the present the clothing of the race has exhibited every conceivable variety, both as to form and material, from the most simple to the most fantastic.

1. Robes of Skins.—The costly robes of ermine, worn formerly by the high dignitaries of the English bench, were not more comfortable than would be a similar robe made from the skins of the American hare, or of other furred animals. Indeed, we occasionally meet even now with a person wearing a most enviable vest of otter skin, with its rich coating of fur.

What more tasteful tippet for the shoulders of either matron or maiden can be devised than one made from the skins of the small striped squirrel, unless it may be one made from the skins of some of our wild fowl, with the glossy feathers attached, sewed firmly to a base of strengthening cloth?

It is within the memory of many that garments of prepared deer skin were not at all uncommon, and it is also recollected that of all suits these were the most enduring.

Robes of sheep skin, such as were worn by the shepherds who heard the angels' songs upon the hill-sides of Bethlehem, are yet to be seen as the ordinary clothing of a similar class in that country of changeless habits. Why should garments of like character be disdained by our suffering poor, in these times when necessity should override fashion?

2. Knitted Garments.—The crochet (or hooked) needle gives such rapid results in skillful hands, that it is surprising we do not see more of its products in common use. For coarse work, its advantage over the common knitting needles is as ten to one. In the articles of male attire (the ladies will pardon my non-intrusion into the sacred domain of the toilet and the bureau) the crochet needle would be found superlatively useful in furnishing the country with gloves, socks and stockings, (with the heel and toe knitted in the ordinary way, to avoid the rough knots,) cravats, scarfs for the ears and neck, undershirts and drawers, and what would be an exceedingly great comfort to our soldiers on night duty, a helmet of woolen yarn, made to protect the head, ears, chin and neck, and worn under the military cap.

3. Winter Yarn.—The scarcity of wool compels us to look around for substitutes. The warmest pair of gloves ever worn by the writer was made of rabbit fur, carded and spun with cotton. The negro clothes, manufactured for us by our Yankee friends in former years, were more or less intermixed with cow hair. The idea may be useful.

If all the scraps of tattered blankets and of worn out carpets that are now left to decay on every square mile of these Confederate States, (to say nothing of the wool locked up in matresses) were picked to pieces and carded with cotton they would probably suffice to furnish more than half the socks now needed by our soldiers.—True, the staple will be found short and crisp, and probably the barbs of the wool would be worn smooth, but these defects will be all met and remedied in part by mixing the wool with cotton.

4. Spinning Thread or Yarn.—When factories fail to supply the demand, and spinning wheels cannot be had, and even when cards are beyond reach, there is yet a resource to be had in this instrument used before either factories or spinning wheels were known, and mentioned by Solomon in his last chapter of the Book of Proverbs, where, in his graphic picture of the virtuous woman, he says, "She layeth her hands to the spindle and her hands hold the distaff." The simple process to which he alludes, and which was then the only mode of spinning, was this:

The wool, flax, or cotton was loosely distributed over a small branching rod or leafless bush, from which it was fed to the spindle; and this last (of steel, like the spindles of our ordinary spinning wheels, or of tough hard wood,) was loaded near the blunt end with a disk of metal or a ball of hardened clay, and was twirled by the fingers like a child's chinquepin or button with a straw stuck through it. The revolutions of this spindle accomplished the twisting of the thread, as we do now by the more rapid and convenient instrumentality of the wheel or the throstle. Slow as the process may be, it can be made to give excellent thread and yarn, which may be far more economical than the now costly hanks of the factory. Many years since there was a poor person in the neighborhood of Savannah who plied one of the instruments just described, with surprising dexterity and success. It can be done again.

5. Weaving.—It has been conjectured by some of the learned, that the art of weaving preceded that of spinning, "the first cloth being what we now call matting, that is, made by weaving together the shreds of bark, or fibrous parts of plants," also hair, rushes, &c. Many a negro's bed has been made more comfortable in winter, by the addition of a coverlet of woven bark, such as is seen in certain imported sacks. No tree of India or China affords shreds better suited for such weaving than the Wahoo abounding in our swamps. Were the idea once started among our negroes, no doubt their ready ingenuity would produce many a useful result.

6. Quilted Garments.—Any thick stuff may be made suitable for winter use, by doubling and enclosing between the two surfaces a spongy stratum of cotton batting wool or down. This last may be obtained in quantity by stripping from the part of the feather next to the skin of all our large birds, such as turkeys, geese, barn door fowls, &c. This down should be inserted in each quilted square, as soon as three sides have been produced by the needle.—The warmth of such a garment can be known only by experience. It is exceedingly light as well as warm. Would that each of our boys who shiver in the bleak valleys of Virginia had the trial of one!

7. Substitute for Socks.—In Galton's "Art of Travel" (an English work containing many useful hints) it is intimated that in some respects a foot square of soft cloth is more pleasant to the foot than a sock. To wear it, he says the foot must be placed in the diagonale, the corners being toward the toe, heel, and sides; the corners at the sides are to be first folded over the instep, then the cover at the toes; lastly, the foot is to be carefully inserted in the shoe, so as to leave no wrinkle, for every wrinkle will raise a blister. Socks similar to these, he adds, but made of blanket, and called "blanket wrappers," are in use at Hudson's Bay, instead of shoes. Should any one living in a city wish to wear a substitute of this sort, a pair of high gaiters, either knitted or made of cloth, will probably be necessary for appearance sake.

8. Bedclothes.—A bed cover so warm as to be almost uncomfortable during a bitter cold night, was one so light that it could scarcely be felt—it was a comfort of eider down.

No family that owns a feather bed need be in want of plenty of bed cover—only let the feathers be quilted into good coverlets.

The secret of warm sleeping of a cold night consists not so much in having a soft nest in which to half bury the body, as in keeping the outer air from having access to the person, and especially to the feet. The wagoners in Germany practice a device from which we may learn a lesson; when away from home they use what they call a sleeping bag; this is half filled with straw, into which the person inserts himself and draws the mantle close around his neck. The outer air is thus excluded and warmth is ensured. Persons troubled with cold feet will luxuriate in the comfort to be afforded by a pair of drawers, or its equivalent, drawn half way up the legs and then doubled under the feet so as to form a kind of temporary bag.

Paper is an excellent non-conductor of heat. English cottagers often enclose sheets of it within their quilted counterpanes. Several newspapers tacked or pasted together at the edges, so as to give sufficient size, and spread upon one's bed in two thicknesses, will give the warmth of a blanket. (In traveling of a cold windy day nothing protects the chest better than a newspaper folded several times and worn under the vest.)

Cowhair Blankets.—Since commencing this article information has been received that in the neighborhood of Augusta some one has manufactured blankets of cowhair, which are said to be surprisingly warm.—The mode of their manufacture was not mentioned, but probably by combination with cotton.

9. Buttons and Pins.—A few evenings since a gentleman laughingly remarked that he had seen a lady using what she called Confederate Pins. These consisted of the thorns of the large Cactus or Prickly Pear, which is furnished by nature with both head and point. It is well known that during the Revolutionary war of our fathers the thorns of the Plum tree were used for the same purposes.

Buttons of almost any size may be extemporized from the hard shell of the gourd, cut and covered with cloth. If anything harder or more durable is required it can be made of horn, boiled till it is soft and then trimmed with a knife to the proper size, and bored.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus Resisted.

We publish below the Card of Mr. Badham, of this City, detailing the circumstances attending the resistance to the *habeas corpus* in the case of Mr. Loftin. Comment is not necessary in so plain a matter. That great writ is secured by the Constitution and the laws of this State to every person who is arrested and held in prison. Its object is to give a hearing to the suspected party, in order that if good cause exists for his imprisonment, the imprisonment shall continue until a trial can be had; and if no good cause exists, he shall be set at liberty. This was all Mr. Loftin asked, but this was denied him. We are neither his champion nor apologist, for we know nothing of the facts in his case,—we are simply contending for a great principle as old as civil liberty itself. If Mr Loftin has committed treason, or adhered to our enemies, we trust he will be punished; but if he be innocent of this great crime, or of any crime, he is entitled to his liberty. He has demanded an investigation of his case, which has been denied him. Meanwhile he languishes in the Bastile at Salisbury under the iron hand of military power, with many others, who have asked in vain that their cases may be investigated. The Judge who issued the writ in his case has *backed*, and the judicial ermine has been lowered and dragged in the dust at the feet of a subordinate military officer:—

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN:—In a late number of the Standard, you stated that I had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of W. C. Loftin, a prisoner confined in the Confederate prison at Salisbury. In the State Journal of the 3d inst, in the leading editorial, the following statement is made:

"We saw in the leading Conservative organ of the State a day or two since, that a lawyer of this City had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before a Judge of this City, in behalf of a prisoner confined at Salisbury. We presume the same remedy is open to all others. Why do they not avail themselves of the remedy? That great writ is intended as the bulwark of the citizen against arbitrary power."

I have no comments to make on the above, or the editorial in which it occurs; and in calling your attention to it, my object solely is to place you in possession of the facts connected with this particular case. On the morning the writ was issued you had the kindness to telegraph the Editor of the Salisbury [illegible] be in Salisbury the next morning to present it to the Commandant of that military post. Your friend, the Editor of the Watchman, not being in his office at the reception of the telegram, his Assistant, Mr James, immediately sought an interview with Capt. McCoy, the Commandant. On finding the Captain in his office Mr. James procured a conveyance, and (although Monday Tuesday last, was an inclement day,) went out to the Confederate prison, where he found the Commandant, who refused to allow him either to see the prisoner, Loftin, or communicate to him the substance of the dispatch. On Tuesday morning (as telegraphed would be done,) I presented the writ of *habeas corpus* to Capt. Henry McCoy. He refused to obey the writ, and responded in writing that the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended at Salisbury by the Confederate government. I requested the privilege to see the prisoner. This was denied me, the Captain informing me that grave and serious charges were preferred against Loftin, and he was instructed to allow no one to see him. I then suggested that if the charges against Loftin were so serious, that he should have a trial, an investigation by the proper officer had, and if found guilty, punished, and that promptly, so that evil-disposed persons might be deterred from committing like offences; but whether guilty or innocent, he should be allowed the benefit of counsel. This, you know, Mr. Editor, is allowed the most degraded and abandoned, and if they are unable to employ, it is made obligatory on the Judges to assign them counsel.—You are aware that we have a statutory provision declaring any citizen or officer refusing to obey the writ of *habeas corpus* guilty of a high misdemeanor, and for the first offence, subject to a fine of five hundred dollars—for the second, one thousand. I reminded Capt. McCoy of this provision, and inquired of him what would be his course should I cause a writ to be issued by one of the Justices of the Peace of Rowan county, requiring him to be bound over to answer an indictment to be preferred for the commission of this high misdemeanor. He answered me that he would not be arrested. I said to him, I did not know what course the Judge granting the writ would take to compel him to obey it, but if an attachment was issued against him for contempt, and if the Sheriff of Rowan county was commanded to summon the *posse* to enable him to execute the writ, what would he then do? The reply was, I have two hundred bayonets, or muskets possibly was named; and upon further inquiring of him whether he had two hundred good men to use them, I was informed he had.

This is a succinct statement of the facts. And I must further ask your indulgence to say, that Captain McCoy treated me courteously and kindly. I found him to be a gentleman of high intelligence, possessing a will and determination to carry out the orders of superior officers. H. A. BADHAM.

I had forgot to state that on my return to Raleigh, my associate counsel, Col. D. G. Fowle, waited on the Judge, who declined to take any further steps in the case. B.

Raleigh, Jan 6, 1863.

CORN WANTED!

APPLY at this office.

DEATH OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES.

Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, has just died in England, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Cork, when Kemble and Siddons were in the first days of their triumphs at Drury Lane. At the age of twenty-four he made the acquaintance of Edmund Kean, for whom he wrote his first play, a melo drama, called "Leo, the Gipsey." In 1815, his tragedy of "Caius Gracchus" was produced at Belfast, and afterward he wrote "William Tell" for Metendy. His "Blind Beggar of Pethnal Green," produced in 1828, was a failure, despite such an attractive *Bess* as Ellen Tree, and despite, too, the elaborate pains bestowed on the play by the disappointed author.—He found ample future compensation for that and one or two other less complete failures in "Love," "The Hunchback," "The Love Chase," and "The Wife."

The London Athenæum, in a notice of the death of Knowles; thus describes his later years:

"If in some respects he was treated here as prophets are wont to be in their own country, and gentlemen are who, being heroes, are not so to their *valets de chambre*, beyond the Atlantic he had an ovation, which, however, would have been more valuable were it not that ovations are made there for the mediocrities of the hour as well as for the men whose names live.

"Age gently descended on him, and therewith came cares and much meditation; and the world was somewhat startled to hear that the old actor and poet had become a Baptist preacher and writer. His success at Exeter Hall was not overwhelming, but it was a success; and it was curious to see the interest with which the good, pious women of the May Meetings looked up from their knitting or their provision bag, to gaze at the strange being who had been a "play actor, my dear," but was happily "converted," and so forth. Knowles was an earnest man in his last as in his earlier vocations, but in his seriousness he lost none of his old cheerfulness of spirit. He did not become a retired monk, like Bellies and Gerald Griffin, but was still a good man of the world while busiest in showing the way to the next. He was a capital story-teller, and a smoker of the good old school of men who seemed inspired by the pipes which rested on their lips. His dignity as poet he asserted by declining a small annuity offered him: but he accepted one of £200 per annum, conferred by Sir Robert Peel. His last days were spent patiently amid much pain; and he passed away calmly in his seventy-eight year, leaving a reputation in an age when reputations are not easily made."

A BATCH OF COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]ped yesterday. They were from [illegible], and, as it is possible others may find their way out here, it will be well to call attention to them. All these counterfeits are *wood engravings* with printed signatures and filling.

Any one conversant with printing will easily detect them, and any typo may do the same by noticing the irregularity of the *script*, which cannot be well made upon wood as on copper plate or stone. In these bills the words "six months" after the Ratification of a treaty of Peace, &c., are much heavier, and in more irregular characters than the genuine. Whenever there is a doubt, a comparison here will detect wood cut counterfeits to certainty.

The $100 in this case is a clear open line engraving, lighter and better shaded than the genuine Hoyer & Ludwig. All the filling is printed in, and note that the characters in *writing* are larger, bolder and more irregular than the good bill.

There are three different kinds of Twenties—two of Hoyer and Ludwig, to which the same remark offers the most ready clue to detection. A third in colors resembling the good bill, but note that the red ground in the centre of the genuine it is composed of the word "twenty" many times repeated.

So of the Tens—the ground work is mere shading while that of the genuine is made up of the word "ten" repeated.

The Fives, green and black, are too coarse and badly printed to deceive anybody.

We repeat that everybody should narrowly examine all notes tendered to them.

Macon Telegraph.

POTASH.—The scarcity of this article in the Southern Confederacy is a crying shame, when the material for making it is so abundant in the midst of the broad domain of our productive country. It is stated that corn stalks will produce from one thousand pounds, nearly eighteen pounds of potash. Oak and forest leaves twenty-four pounds from the same quantity. The process is simple.—Collect the material in a dry, shady place, protected from the wind, and burn to ashes; carefully collect the same and make the ley in the usual way, letting the water remain on the ashes for not less than twelve hours; then evaporate in an iron kettle, till a mass of the consistency of soft soap begins to form; continue the heat, occasionally stirring with an iron ladle, until the mass begins to fuse and assume the color and appearance of metal. It is then ready to be set aside to cool and break into pieces. A little practice will enable any one to become expert in the manufacture of it. At the present price, about $8 per pound for potash, this is an enterprise which commends itself to some of our farmers during the winter months.

Danville Register.

Resolutions were introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates on the 8th inst., declaring the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate Government the payment of her proportion of the public debt, and pledging the faith of the State for the same. Also, a proposition to enroll and organize all the exempts in the State into brigades, regiments, and companies, to be subject to the call of the Governor in cases of necessity. There is but little doubt of their adoption.

MESSAGE
OF
President Jefferson Davis.

To the Senate and
House of Representatives
of the Confederate States:

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advance on our frontiers, on the western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to convince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, has vanished. In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their General, have again, at Fredericksburg, inflicted on the forces under General Burnside the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Gens. McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West obstinate battles have been fought with varying fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have been baffled, while at Vicksburg another formidable expedition has been repulsed with inconsiderable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces. On the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain a footing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the city of Galveston has just been recovered by our forces, which succeded not only in the capture of the garrison, but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding parties from merchant river steamers. Our fortified positions have every where been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet, with success, the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for an attack.

A review of our history of the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation and demands the [illegible]ing, with a pride, surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught by history for the instruction of man; that they have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free; and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers or available resources can overcome the resistance offered by such valor in combat, such constancy under suffering and such cheerful endurance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defence of their rights and liberties. The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. If we but mark the history of the present year by resolute perseverance in the path we have hitherto pursued by vigorous effort in the development of all our resources for defence; and by the continued exhibition of the same unfaltering courage in our soldiers and able conduct in their leaders as have distinguished the past, we have every reason to expect that this will be the closing year of the war. The war, which, in its inception, was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as dependent provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood and plunder of private property.—But however implacable they may be, they can have neither the spirit nor the resources required for a fourth year of a struggle uncheered by any hope of success, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary and wicked passions, and demanding so exhaustive an expenditure of blood and money as has hitherto been imposed on their people. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us, as it was, by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind. But earnest as has been our wish for peace and great as has been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self government and the sovereignty and independence of these States shall have been triumphantly vindicated and firmly established.

In this connection, the occasion seems not unsuitable for some references to the relations between the Confederacy and the neutral powers of Europe since the separation of these States from the former Union.

Four of the States now members of the Confederacy, were recognized by name as independent sovereignties in a treaty of peace, concluded in the year 1783, with one of the two great maritime powers of Western Europe, and had been, prior to that period, allies in war of the other. In the year 1778 they formed a Union with nine other States under articles of Confederation. Dissatisfied with that Union, three of them, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, together with eight of the States now members of the United States, seceded from it in 1789, and these eleven seceding States formed a second union, although by the terms of the Articles of Confederation express provision was made that the first union should be perpetual. This right to secede, notwithstanding this provision, was neither contested by the States from which they separated nor made the subject of discussion with any third power. When, at a later period, North Carolina acceded to that second union, and when, still later, the other seven States, now members of this Confederacy, became also members of the same Union, it was upon the recognized footing of equal and independent sovereignties, nor had it then entered into the minds of men that sovereign States could be compelled by force, to remain members of a confederation into which they had entered of their own free will, if, at a subsequent period, the defence of their safety and honor should, in their judgment, justify withdrawal. The experience of the past had evinced the futility of any renunciation of such inherent right, and accordingly the provision for perpetuity contained in the Articles of Confederation of 1778 was omitted in the Constitution of 1789.—When, therefore, in 1861 eleven of the States again thought proper, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to secede from the second union, and to form a third under and amended Constitution, they exercised a right, which, being inherent, required no justification to foreign nations, and which international law did not permit them to question. The usages of intercourse between nations do, however, require that official communication be made to friendly powers of all organic changes in the constitution of States, and there was obvious propriety in giving prompt assurance of our desire to continue amicable relations with all mankind. It was under the influence of these considerations that your predecessors, the provisional Government took early measures for sending to Europe Commissioners charged with the duty of visiting the capitals of the different powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse.

Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of those Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities against the Confederacy by despatching a secret expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity which has been fully unveiled in a former message. They had also addressed communications to the different cabinets of Europe, in against the remaining States of the Union, and threatening Europe with manifestations of their displeasure if it should treat the Confederate States as having an independent existence. It soon became known that these pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as they were known to be at home, nor had Europe learned what reliance was to be placed on the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington. The delegation of power granted by these States to the Federal Government to represent them in foreign intercourse, had led Europe into the grave error of supposing that their separate sovereignty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to have a distinct existence. Under the influence of this error, which all appeals to reason and historical fact were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration that foreign governments could not assume to judge between the conflicting representations of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous mutual relations. The government of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their determination to confine themselves to recognising the self evident fact of the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict neutrality during its progress. Some of the other powers of Europe pursued the same course of policy, and it became apparent that by some understanding, express or tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent to the two powers just named, who were recognized to have the largest interests involved, both by reason of proximity and of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in war.

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to determine the question, or to side with either party, was in point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless pretensions of the United States. It was a refusal to treat us an independent government.—If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust, and was injurious in its effects, whatever may have been the motive which prompted it. Neither was it in accordance with the high moral obligations of that international code whose chief sanction is the conscience of sovereigns and the public opinion of mankind, that those eminent powers should decline the performance of a duty peculiarly incumbent on them, from any apprehension of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and necessary result of their declining the responsibility of a decision which must have been adverse to the extravagant pretensions of the United States, was the prolongation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby encouraged, and which have resulted in nothing but scenes of carnage and devastation on this continent, and of misery and suffering on the other, such as have scarcely a parallel in history. Had those powers promptly admitted our right to be treated, as all other independent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have been to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their efforts to accomplish our subjugation. To the continued hesitation of the same powers in rendering this act of simple justice towards this Confederacy, is still due the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers from the in[illegible]

terruption of its peaceful pursuits both in the old and the new worlds.

There are other matters in which less than justice has been rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and undue advantage conferred on the aggressors in a wicked war. At the inception of hostilities the inhabitants of the Confederacy were almost exclusively agriculturists; those of the United States, to a great extent mechanics and merchants. We had no commercial marine, while their merchant vessels covered the ocean. We were without a navy, while they had powerful fleets. The advantage which they possessed for inflicting injury on our coasts and harbors was thus counterbalanced in some measure by the exposure of their commerce to attack by private armed vessels. It was known to Europe that within a very few years past the United States had peremptorily refused to accede to proposals for abolishing privateering, on the ground, as alleged by them, that nations owning powerful fleets would thereby obtain undue advantage over those possessing inferior naval forces. Yet no sooner was war flagrant between the Confederacy and the United States, than the maritime powers of Europe issued orders prohibiting either party from bringing prizes into their ports. The prohibition, directed with apparent impartiality against both belligerents, was in reality effective against the Confederate States alone, for they alone could find a hostile commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal against the United States, the prohibition operated with intense severity on the Confederacy, by depriving it of the only means of maintaining with some approach to equality, its struggle on the ocean against the crushing superiority of naval force possessed by its enemies. The value and efficiency of the weapon which was thus wrested from our grasp by the combined action of neutral European powers in favor of a nation which professes openly its intention of ravaging their commerce by privateers in any future war, is strikingly illustrated by the terror inspired among the commercial classes of the United States by a single cruiser of the Confederacy. One national steamer, commanded by officers and manned by a crew who are debarred, by the closure of neutral ports, from the opportunity of causing captured vessels to be condemned in their favor as prizes, has sufficed to double the rates of marine in Northern ports and consign to forced inaction numbers of Northern vessels, in addition to the direct damage inflicted by captures at sea. How difficult, then, to overestimate the effects that must have been produced by the hundreds of private armed vessels that would have swept the seas in pursuit of the commerce of our enemy, if the means of disposing of their prizes had not been withheld by the action of neutral Europe!

But it is especially in relation to the so-called blockade of our coast that the policy of European powers has been so shaped as to cause the greatest injury to the Confederacy, and to confer signal advantages on the United States. The importance of this subject requires some development.

Prior to the year 1856, the principles regulating this subject were to be gathered from the writings of eminent publicists, the decisions of admiralty courts, international treaties, and the usages of nations. The uncertainty and doubt which prevailed in reference to the rules of maritime law, in time of war, resulting from the discordant and often conflicting principles announced from such varied and independent sources, had become a grevious evil to mankind.—Whether a blockade was allowable against a port not invested by land as well as by sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea if the investing fleet was merely sufficient to render ingress to the blockaded port, "evidently dangerous," or whether it was further required for its legality that it should be sufficient to "really to prevent access," and numerous other similar questions, had remained doubtful and undecided.

Animated by the highly honorable desire to put an end "to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts," (I quote the official language,) the five great Powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted, in 1856, the following "solemn declaration of principles:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Not only did this solemn declaration announce to the world the principles to which the signing powers agreed to conform in future wars, but it contained a clause to which those powers gave immediate effect, and which provided that the States, not parties to the Congress of Paris, should be invited to accede to the declarations. Under this invitation every independent State in Europe yielded its assent; at least, no instance is known to me of a refusal; and the United States, while declining to assent to the proposition which prohibited privateering, declared that the three remaining principles were in entire accordance with their own views of international law.

No instance is known in history of the adoption of rules of public law under circumstances of like solemnity, with like unanimity, and pledging the faith of nations with a sanctity so peculiar.

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral powers, while deferring action on its demand for admission into the family of nations, recognized it as a belligerent power, Great Britain and France made informal proposals about the same time that their own rights as neutrals should be guaranteed by our acceding, as belligerents, to the declaration of principles made by the Congress of Paris. The request was addressed to our sense of justice, and therefore met immediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Provisional Congress of the 13th August, 1861, by which all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the war, with the sole exception of that relative to privateering. As the right to make use of privateers was one in which neutral nations had, as to the present war, no interest; as it was a right which the United States had refused to abandon and which they remained at liberty to employ against us; as it was a right of which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which we could not be expected to renounce *flagrante bello* against an adversary possessing an overwhelming superiority of naval forces, it was reserved with entire confidence that neutral nations could not fail to perceive that just reason existed for the reservation. Nor was this confidence misplaced, for the official documents published by the British Government, usually called "Blue Books," contain the expression of the satisfaction of that government with the conduct of the officials who conducted successfully the delicate business confided to their charge.

These solemn declarations of principle, this implied agreement between the Confederacy and the two powers just named, have been suffered to remain inoperative against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights, committed by the United States with unceasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive when the United States, with a naval force insufficient to blockade, effectively, the coast of a single State, proclaimed a paper blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Compared with this monstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades known in history, under the names of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in Council in the years 1806 and 1807, sink into insignificance! Yet those blockades were justified by the powers that declared them, on the sole ground that they were retaliatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned by the publicans of those very powers as violations of international law; yet those blockades revoked angry remonstrances from neutral powers, amongst which the United States were the most conspicuous; yet those blockades became the chief cause of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those blockades were one of the principal motives that led to the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hope of imposing an enduring check on the very abuse of maritime power which is now renewed by the United States in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances and with features of aggravated wrong without precedent in history.

The records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this Government to the neutral powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evidence not capable of contradiction, and which has been furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, that the few ports of this Confederacy, before which any naval forces at all have been stationed, have been invested so inefficiently that hundreds or entries have been effected into them since the declaration of the blockade; that our enemies have themselves admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner, by repeated official complaints of the sale, to us, of goods contraband of war, a sale which could not possibly affect their interests if their pretended blockade was sufficient "really to prevent access to our coast:" that they have gone farther and have alledged their inability to render their paper blockade effective as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the entrance to one of our harbors by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the channel; that our commerce with foreign nations has been intercepted, not by the effective investment of our ports, nor by the seizure of ships in the attempt to enter them, but by the capture on the high seas of neutral vessels by the cruisers of our enemies whenever supposed to be bound to any point on our extensive coast, without enquiry whether a single blockading vessel was to be found at such point; that blockading vessels have left the ports at which they were stationed for distant expeditions, have been absent for many days and have returned, without notice either of the cessation or renewal of the blockade; in a word, that every prescription of maratime law, and every right of neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the sanction of principles heretofore universally respected, have been systematically and persistently violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remonstrances and has submitted in almost unbroken silence to all the wrongs that the United States have chosen to inflict on its commerce. The Cabinet of Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such an implied acquiescence in the breaches of international law as results from simple inaction, but has, in a published despatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged; a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and against which I have directed solemn protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published despatch from her Majesty's Foreign Office, to her Minister at Washington, under date of the 11th February, 1862, occurs the following passage:

"Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that assuming that the blockade was duly notified and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it; *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instance here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law."

The words which I have italicised are an addition made by the British Government of its own authority to a principle the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations, and by implied Convention with this Government, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to re-open to the prejudice of the Confederacy one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. There is "evident danger" in entering the port of Wilmington from the presence of a blockading force, and by this test the blockade is effective.—"Access is not really prevented" by the blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are continually arriving and departing, so that tried by this test the blockade is ineffective and invalid. The justice of our complaint on this point is so manifest as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface the painful impressions that would result from its language, if left unexplained.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that during nearly two years of struggle in which every energy of our country has been evoked for maintaining its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have pursued a policy which nominally impartial has been practically most favorable to our enemies and most detrimental to us.

The exercises of this neutral right of refusing entry into their ports to prizes taken by both belligerents was eminently hurtful to the Confederacy. It was sternly asserted and maintained.

The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fleets sufficient really to prevent access to them, would have been eminently hurtful to the United States. It was complaisantly abandoned.

The duty of neutral States to receive with cordiality and recognize with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of denial, but its postponement was eminently beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.

In this review of our relations with the neutral nations of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out distinctly that this Government has no complaint to make that those nations declared their neutrality. It could neither expect nor desire more. The complaint is, that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real, and that recognized neutral rights have been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

I have hitherto refrained from calling your attention to this condition of our relations with foreign powers for various reasons—the chief of these was a fear that a statement of our just grounds of complaint against a course of policy so injurious to our interests might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Unequal as we were, in mere numbers and available resources to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of resistance, in relation to which Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrances were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunderstood.—Proudly self-reliant, the Confederacy knowing full well the character of the contest into which it was forced with full trust in the superior qualities of its population, superior valor of its soldiers, and superior skill of its Generals, and above all in the justice of its cause, felt no need to appeal for the maintenance of the rights to other earthly aids, and it began and has continued this struggle with the proud confidence ever inspired in those who feel the consciousness of right can invoke the Divine blessing on their cause. This confidence has been so assured that we have never yielded to despondency under defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the brighter prospect of successful issue to our contest. It is therefore, because our just grounds of complaint can no no longer be misinterpreted that I lay them before you. It seems to me now proper to give you the information, and although no immediate results may be obtained, it is well that truth should be preserved and recorded. It is well that those who are to follow us, should understand the full nature and character of the tremendous conflict in which the blood of our people has been poured out like water, and in which they have resisted unaided the shock of hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of the powers which by their hesitation in according our rights as an independent nation imply doubt of our ability to maintain our national existence. It may be, too, that if in future times, unfriendly discussions not now anticipated shall unfortunately arise between the Confederacy and some European power, the recollection of our forbearance under the grievances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with happy influence in preventing any serious disturbance of peaceful relations.

It would not be proper to close my remarks on the subject of our foreign relations without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets of France, Great Britain and Russia recently published, indicates a gratifying advance in the appreciation by those Governments of the true interests of mankind as involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enlightened ruler of the French nation that the public feeling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this people with so much heroism, of its horror at the awful carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and direct intimation contained in the language of the French Minister that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinets to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for a longer delay on this subject after reading the following statement of facts contained in the letter emanating from the Minister of his Imperial Majesty: "There has been established, from the very beginning of this war, an equilibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has since been almost constantly maintained; and after the spilling of so much blood, they are to day, in this respect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed. Nothing authorizes the provision that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the contrary, in a condition, which permitted neither to hope within a short delay advantages sufficiently marked to turn the balance definitely, and to accelerate the conclusion of peace." As this Government has never professed the intention of conquering the United States, but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that power, we may safely conclude that the claims of this Confederacy to its just place in the family of nations cannot long be withheld, after so frank and formal an admission of its capacity to cope, on equal terms, with its aggressive foes, and to maintain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive results by arms.

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp indelible infamy not only on the perpetrators, but on their superiors, who, having the power to check these outrages on humanity, numerous and well authenticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single instance of which I am aware, inflicted punishment on the wrong doers. Since my last communication to you, one General McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood, and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The Government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against General Benjamin F. Butler has, by its subsequent silence, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt but sanctioned it by acquiescence, and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Va., for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house; and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces, and this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the U. S., and who are fast making its once fair name a by word of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however so unjust, as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the City of Washington, a willing acquiescence in its conduct of the war. There must necessarily exist among our enemies very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States in which he orders and declares all slaves within ten of the States of the Confederacy to be free, except such as are bound within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy.

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self defence." Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses. So far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection. The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

In its political aspect, this measure possesses great significance, and to it, in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful device, and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. I extract, in the connection, as a single example, the following declaration made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the U. S., on the 4th March, 1862:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists — I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgement exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities, the President of the United States repeated, in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed; and that in no possible event, whether the secession of these States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union by force of arms or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially, for verification of this assertion, to the dispatches addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the U. S. at London and Paris, under date of the 10th and 22d April, 1861.

The people of this Confederacy, then, cannot fail to receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power, nor can they cease to remember, with devout thankfulness, that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most skeptical. This proclamation will have another salutary effect in calming the fears of those who have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest. But the proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impossibility of such a result. It has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences: the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population from the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of those States from the United States.

This proclamation is also an authentic statement by the government of the U. States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation now become inevitable, for that people are too acute not to understand that a restoration of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can coexist with union.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially devoted during the present session, you will no doubt deem the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance. The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of the currency with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our momentary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their government. When each family is sending forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income and more, if it be necessary, to provide the government with means for ensuring the comfort of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise on every commodity they produce and to the daily presence of the tax gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an unwillingness on the part of this people to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defence is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and that none can justify.

The legislation of your last session intended to hasten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes has proved beneficial as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it was neither sufficiently prompt nor far-reaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment, carrying still further the policy of that law by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date — If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guarantied proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition; our circulation relieved of the redundancy now productive of so many mischiefs; and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large; but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit. On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burthen of taxation far less onerous than is now supposed, especially if we take into consideration that we shall then be free from the large and steady drain of our substance to which we were subjected in the late Union through the instrumentality of sectional legislation and protective tariffs.

I recommend to your earnest attention the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important subject and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to devise the proper measures for ensuring the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. In the report of the Secretary, herewith submitted, will be found a summary of many memorable successes. They are with justice ascribed, in large measure to the [illegible] our armies for the operation of the exact [illegible]scription. The wisdom and efficacy of [illegible] acts have been approved by results, [illegible] the like spirit of unity, endurance and self devotion of the people, which has hitherto sustained their action, must be relied on to assure their enforcement under the continuing necessities of our situation. The recommendations of the Secretary to this effect are tempered by suggestion for their amelioration, the subject deserves the consideration of Congress. For the perfection of our military organization no appropriate means should be rejected, and on this subject the opinions of the Secretary merit early attention. It is gratifying to perceive that under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the power means and resources of the Confederacy for its successful prosecution are increasing. Dependance on foreign supplies is to be deplored, and should, as far as practicable, be obviated by the development and employment of internal resources. The peculiar circumstances of the country, however render this difficult, and require extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be granted by the Government. The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for the armies render the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of impressment, military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse and be, as recomended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law.

I specially recommend in this connection some revision of the exemption law of last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient local police without making discriminations, always to be deprecated, between different classes of our citizens.

Our relations with the Indians generally continue to be friendly. A portion of the Cherokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that nation have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements. With this exception, there have been no important instances of disaffection among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself among certain portions of them; but this resulted from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Government in their behalf. This has been removed and no further difficulty is anticipated.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted exhibits the progress made in this branch of the public service since your adjournment, as well as its present condition. The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interests that they should be published with this message. I therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the information therein contained.

The Report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year our government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former government in its last fiscal year, while the expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department as compared with its expenses, and although the grants already made from the general Treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June next, I recomend some legislation, if any can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department during the ensuing fiscal year in order to avoid too great a reduction of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited to numerous other improvements in the service recommended in the report, and for which legislation is required.

I recommend to Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the government in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of national defence. It is true that full indemnity cannot now be made, but some measure of relief is due to those patriotic citizens who have born private loss for the public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly appropriated.

Our government, born of the spirit of freedom and of the equality and independence of the States could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposition making each only careful of its own interest or safety. The fate of the Confederacy under the blessing of Divine Providence depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It is specially devolves on you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the government of their choice. To that confidence and to the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war. The energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence been converted into blessing. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth.

The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and furnaces built during the war.

Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeeded each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible, the noise of the loom and of the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land. With hearts [illegible] with gratitude, let us then join in returning [illegible] God in beseeching the continuance of his protecting care over us, our cause and the restoration of peace with its manifold blessing to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, January 19th, 1863.

The Surprise at Holly Springs—Immense Destruction.—We have already published a statement from the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who estimates the yankee loss at Holly Springs at $8,000,000. The following account is given by an eye witness to the affair. The amount of goods captured and their value, will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that for the want of them the yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account from an eye witness says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central depot, the station houses, and immense store houses were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour estimated a half mile in length, 150 feet through and 15 feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the court house, and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled ceiling high with medical and subsistence stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored 100 barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates:

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings containing them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central depot, [illegible] and store house, the most elegant [illegible] specious in all the South, the courthouse, livery stable and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the [illegible] of the [illegible] feeding of the prisoners and [illegible] were going on, the [illegible] [illegible] comprising the 9th, 6th and 52d Indiana, [illegible] equipped with the Michigan Cavalry, and [illegible] them pellmell through town and [illegible] of north, with a considerable loss to the [illegible], a loss of 30 in killed and [illegible] on our part.

The ladies rushed out from [illegible] wild with joy, crying out [illegible] at Fair Grounds. Others [illegible] for God's sake!" One lady [illegible] Commandant of the Post of the [illegible] and daddy him; that a doctor was [illegible], but without success; that [illegible] and finally after much talk, the [illegible] (save the mark!) Colonel Murphy, [illegible] Commandant of Holly Springs, [illegible] from under his bed and [illegible] himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

North Carolina and the War.

We felt in duty bound, at various times, to defend North Carolina against the slanderous imputations in regard to the loyalty of her citizens, we are sorry to say from *at home* as well as abroad. We have brought facts to bear to prove that this and neighboring counties have contributed as liberally to the support of the war, comparatively, as any section of the Southern Confederacy, and we will now submit facts from some of the most reliable papers in the South, in every way worthy of consideration. Our defamers at home, have latterly been silent, but a few Virginia and South Carolina papers, who never had much love for our good old State, are still busy in their dirty work, particularly the Richmond Enquirer. The Fayetteville *Observer* says:

"The books in Richmond show, that in number of troops furnished by the States to the Confederate States, North Carolina, the fifth in white population, stands no 1, at *the head of the list of the States*; whilst Virginia, by far the largest in white population, stands No 6 in number of troops furnished. And to neutralize the power of what she has furnished to the Confederacy, Pierpont's part of Virginia claims to have furnished 32,000 men to Lincoln's army. North Carolina has furnished none to Lincoln.

Now it strikes us that imputations against the loyalty of North Carolina come with a very bad grace from any Virginian, more especially from a Virginia newspaper, and most especially from the Virginia organ of the Confederate Government which North Carolina has done and is doing so much to maintain and defend.

Our State has sent the most men; has confessedly clothed them better than any others; they are everywhere noted for being more orderly than any others; they have been in more battles and shed more blood than any others; and yet forsooth these Virginians lecture her upon loyalty and duty."

How Stands Virginia?—The slanderous imputations of the Richmond Enquirer against the loyalty of North Carolina, has elicited the following, among other articles, from the Raleigh Standard: "Virginia has suffered immensely in this war, and, as a general thing, those of her people who are loyal have done their whole duty; but more than forty of her Counties are hostile to the Confederacy, and the people of those Counties have actually created a State and applied for admission into the Lincoln Union! Lincoln, in his emancipation proclamation, has expressly exempted those Counties from the operation of the proclamation, thus rendering it perfectly apparent that a majority of their people are with him in sentiment. And if it be true, as claimed by Pierpont's part of Virginia, that he has furnished thirty thousand troops to fight for Lincoln, then it is also apparent that Virginia has been fighting for the South with her right hand and for the North with her left. And yet the Enquirer comes forward to lecture North Carolina for disloyalty!—North Carolina, whose people are a unit in their opposition to Northern aggression, and who have furnished more than eighty thousand men to fight *for* the South and not one to fight *against* it."

☞ Lincoln's Proclamation, which is published last week, seems to meet with opposition in the North, as some of the orators and leading presses denounce the document fearlessly and independently.

The New York Herald says: "It will determine the success or failure of Lincoln's administration, with the chances heavily against success; and that it is impracticable, unwise, ill-timed, and full of mischief."

Governor Seymour of New York pronounces it impolite, unjust, unconstitutional, and that it may be considered an abandonment of all hopes of restoring the Union.

The Legislature of Kentucky threatens to take that State out of the Union if Lincoln's infamous proclamation is enforced. Even a voice from Illinois has spoken and pronounced the Emancipation proclamation a usurpation of power, and in violation of the Constitution, as will be seen from the Illinois Resolutions published elsewhere.

☞ President Davis' Message appears in full in our columns, to the exclusion of a variety of other matter. It is the longest Message the President has yet issued, and no doubt those of our readers who have not yet seen this document, will give it a careful perusal, and judge for themselves.

☞ We publish another communication from Dr. Lemoine, this week, for which the Doctor is responsible.

☞ The Legislature of this State assembled on Monday last. Nothing of interest has transpired as yet.

☞ Election of Senator in Virginia.—On the twelfth ballot Allen Taylor Caperton was elected Confederate States Senator by the Virginia Legislature, the joint vote resulting, Caperton 70, Russell 28, Tucker 38, and Marshall 8.

From the North and the West.—It is rumored than an attempt will be made by the enemy to cross the river simultaneously above and below Fredericksburg.

The enemy is said to be occupying his original position before Murfreesboro', making no preparations for an advance.

The Confederate officers captured at Murfreesboro', Tenn., have been sent to Alton, Illinois, for close confinement, in retaliation for President Davis' purpose to refuse paroles to the commissioned officers of the Yankee army.

North Carolina and the Conscription.—We have occasionally noticed rumors that some States of the Southern Confederacy had been slow in enforcing the Conscript Law, whilst North Carolina, (particularly the Western portion,) had been made to drink the bitter cup to the dregs!—We are grieved to allude to these things, and it is more in sorrow than in anger, that we quote the following from the Raleigh Standard of the 16th:

We have before us the Weekly *Mississippian*, of the 31st December, from which we learn the extraordinary fact *that no steps have been taken in that State to enforce the conscript law passed at the last session of Congress.* The *Mississippian* says:

"Why is not the Conscript Law Enforced?—This question is on the lips of every one. Through a sea of difficulties, a majority of the Congress responded to the recomendation of the President, that the public exigencies imperiously required that the law should be amended so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and through three long months of painful and intense anxiety have passed yet in Mississippi at least it has not been put into execution. * * Strange to say, the measure above all others recomended by the President—urged by the President demanded by the country—fought through by a majority of Congress—the measure required to meet this appaling exigency, *stands a dead letter so far as Mississippi is concerned.* While the savage foe with advancing columns have overrun a large portion of the State and are pressing to its very centre, the question recurs, why has it not been executed? The country requires an answer, and and if it be not satisfactorily given, the demand should be repeated through Congress upon the assembling of that body."

North Carolina is drained to the last man of her conscripts—they are hunted down over hill and dale, and in some cases forced into service, and that too while she stands *first* among the States in the number of her soldiers already in service, being *fifth* in white population; yet Mississippi, the President's State, is thus far relieved of the second conscription, the law being a "dead letter" so far as she is concerned. Comment is useless. Let the fact be known that President Davis has ordered a rigid execution of the late conscription law in North Carolina, and that the same law remains a "dead letter" so far as his own State is concerned. This fact cannot be denied, for we have it from the *Mississippian* itself.

In a recent speech delivered by President Davis whilst on a visit to Mississippi he remarked that "if the young men of that State would turn out the invaders would be driven across the Ohio." This language is signicant, and seems to corroborate the statement of the Mississippian.

CONGRESS.

Monday of last week, was the day appointed for Congress to assemble at Richmond, but a quorum was not present, in the Senate, till Wednesday, but nothing of much importance was done.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Foote introduced another long batch of resolutions looking to the withdrawal of our representatives from abroad unless we are recognized by May 1, 1863, and stopping the consular functions by all foreign consuls except upon an exequator issued by the C. S. Government.

Amendments of the exemption law were under consideration in the Senate.

In the House, resolutions were offered inquiring into the expediency of reporting a tax bill to raise during the present year the sum of $112,000,000; the tax to be apportioned among the several States in the ratio of $1,000,000 for every Representative in this House and to be assessed for each State according to the system of taxation practiced in each. Agreed to.

Also of calling upon the several States of the Confederacy to unite in a joint guarantee of the debt of the Confederate States now existing or hereafter to be incurred; excepting from such guarantee all Treasury notes, stock and bonds heretofore issued. Agreed to.

Also a bill to fund the currency.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill to provide for the enrollment of Foreigners in the army. Referred.

Also, resolutions introducing an investigation into the Government ice contracts, and the abuses in the Commissary and Quartermaster department. Adopted.

The Case of Rev. J. R Graves.—Hillsboro', Jan. 15.—The trial of Rev. J. R. Graves, which was to have taken place in Hillsboro' to-day, has been postponed until 3d of February next, in consequence, I learn, of the non-appearance of the prosecuting officer. Quite a large number of witnesses against the accused had appeared. The prevailing opinion here is that it is a serious case.—*Cor. Ral. Progress.*

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Jan. 9.—The Legislature of this State assembled to-day, and the message of the Governor was received.

Governor Robinson recommends that Kentucky reject the President's proclamation, and protest against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution. He thinks the proclamation giving freedom to the slaves in the rebellious States inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow.

He says the saddest fact of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate, destroying all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was.

He further says that the most alarming aspect of the proclamation is the usurpation of the powers of the Government by the President, under the plea of military necessity. He advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the proclamation.

Vallandigham in favor of Foreign Mediation.—The New York Times says Vallandigham will soon make a speech in favor of mediation.

The New York Tribune and Times say Vallandigham favors intervention also.

Vallandigham says the re union of the South and most of the States of the North and West is a necessity, and is practicable; that the people are ahead of the politicians in their demand for peace.

Deserter Shot.—At Kinston on the 14th inst., private Michael Bryant, Co. D, 63d Regt. N. C. Troops, (Cavalry,) was shot for desertion, in accordance with the sentence of a General Court Martial.]

LATEST NEWS.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Petersburg, Jan. 20.—The Baltimore American of Saturday evening received here. Fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th, and the garrison, 7,000, surrendered on the 11th unconditionally. Rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river.

A dispatch from Nashville on the 16th, says that Forrest of the rebel army with a force of 4,000 men, 12 pieces of artillery, attacked relief and storeships coming up the Cumberland, and succeeded in capturing five steam boats laden with valuable commissary stores, and gunboat Eydell. Several boats contained wounded soldiers, who jumping while burning, were shot in the water. Boats all burned. Heavy rain now and river rising rapidly. Louisville road cannot be repaired for a long time. No mail communication. Wires between Nashville and Murfreesboro cut by the secessionists. No news from Rosecrans. Ninety thousand dollars Confederate funds seized from Nashville Brokers Friday, and confiscared by Gen. Mitchell.

Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army and will attack Rosenorans next week with entire force numbering 45,000 men. Great snow storm west on Friday, several buildings crushed from weight of snow in Cincinnatti. Tremendous flood in Kentucky. Railroad bridge at Frankfort swept away Thursday night.

Interesting State News.

A band of disloyal persons from the mountains of East Tennessee and Laurel, N. C., recently made a raid on the village of Marshall, Madison County, N. C., and sacked the place.

☞ Col. Mallett's wound is more serious than at first believed, and some weeks will elapse before he will be able to take the field. He is in Fayetteville.

Yankee Prisoners.—About 80 wounded Yankee prisoners passed through Raleigh on Sunday last, *en route* from Murfreesboro', Tenn., to Richmond. Their condition was far from being comfortable, and we understand they all expressed an unwillingness to fight longer. Many of them, we learn, were Northwestern Democrats.—*Standard.*

From the East.—Madame Rumor seems to have been less knowing for some days past, in reference to the movements of the enemy about Newbern. The Yankee pickets had been seen as far as Core Creek.

Latest intelligence leave no doubt that the Yankees are advancing in the direction of Kinston. They have occupied Trenton.

Late Gale.—For a day or two last week quite a gale of wind prevailed here, which led us to hope that the Yankee fleets would come in for a share, off our coast. So far, we have heard of but little of its effects. One of the blockading squadron off Wilmington was driven ashore and wrecked on Masonboro' sound. The officers and crew, we learn, came ashore and surrendered to Col. Lamb. Several of the prisoners passed here on Sunday, on their way to Salisbury.—*Standard.*

The resignation of Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th N. C. Regt., we learn, has been accepted. Lt. Col. P. J. Sinclair, of that Regiment, has also resigned

Capt. T. M Garrett, of Bertie, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 5th Regiment, *vice* Colonel McRae, resigned.

Latest.—The apprehensions of an early advance of the enemy on the Rappahannock has subsided, and it is now thought no movement is contemplated for the present.

LATE NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

U. S. Congress.—Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to employ 150,000 contrabands in the military service to supply the places of the two years and the nine months men, whose term of service was about to expire. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 53 to 83.

Pennsylvania Senator.—Charles A Buckalew (Democrat) has been chosen Senator from Pennsylvania, vice Wilmot.

The force of Rosecranz, at Murfreesboro', is estimated by a Yankee writer at 70,000. Ours under Gen. Bragg, could not have exceeded 40,000.

It is said Burnside insists upon retiring from the command of the Abolition army on the Rappahannock. Hooker will succeed him.

Sherman, who lately commanded the Abolition force at Vicksburg, has been suspended by McClernand.

Latest from Europe.—The Inquirer, of the 14th publishes later European news.

The London Times says the result at the battle of Fredericksburg confirms the universal belief that *the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence.*

Other European journals suggest that the battle may be made the key note for mediation and compromise.

"La France" says after the battle Lincoln had a long interview with the French Minister and peace party, and thinks this betokens a desire for conciliation.

The London Times has another article in denunciation of Beast Butler, and demands his removal.

SPRINGFIELD CAPTURED BY THE CONFEDERATES.

Gen. Brown commanding at Springfield, Missouri, telegraphs Gen. Curtis that the rebels under Gens. Marmaduke and Burrbridge attacked the town on the 8th. The rebels forced the stockade on Thursday afternoon when the telegraphic communication ceased, and was still interrupted on the 9th. Springfield has large amounts of army stores, arms, and ammunition. Gen. Brown's left shoulder was shattered and amputation was resorted to. He was being rapidly reinforced but too late.

Fifteen four horse teams and thirty men were captured a few miles north of Springfield.

The Federals represent their force at 2,000 and two pieces of artillery.

A despatch from St. Louis 9th, says the opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been captured.

A dispatch from Nashville, 9th, says Rosencrans has issued an order that all captured rebel officers be confined until President Davis' recent order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on army supplies; food contributed by friends to be confiscated for hospital use, and a repetition of contributions to be considered a criminal offence.

For the Press.

☞ During the discussion of the Bill for the creation of a treasurer for the Literary Fund, in our House of Commons, some weeks since, Mr. F. Shober, one of the representatives from Rowan County, made the following very startling admission: "that owing to a scarcity of hands in the Treasury Department, a bundle of papers consisting of a number of bonds, became and remained mis-placed, till, when accidentally found, they were ascertained to be perfectly worthless; and that the department had consequently sustained a loss of from $75 to $100,000!"

This very startling announcement, made for the express purpose of influencing the members of the House to vote for the Bill to create a treasurer for the Literary Fund, appeared to attract no attention from the members of the House, further than that they passed this bill.

The precise date when this fact transpired, was in no way explained; "some time since" apparently satisfying all, that this loss must have been sustained some years since. We care not who the incumbent was that permitted this grave question to arise! The naked fact is now before the public, "that our treasury lost from $75 to $100,000," and the public has the right to demand a full exposition of all transactions in connexion with this very strange affair.

Our Treasury Department must have done an enormous business, if this loss of so large an amount did not very seriously cripple it in all its pecuniary transactions. And the very admission of this fact, by such bungling means, is an open confession of inadequacy of power or skill in the the head of department.

If the books of the department were kept by the system of Double Entry, then this loss, by such means, is perfectly inadmissible! If these bonds could accidentally become mis-placed, then their representative characteristics would be and remain indellibly inscribed on the pages of the Ledger on the Debtor column, and the Day-book or Book of Original Entry would minutely explain all dates and transactions in connexion with the loaning of these monies to the different parties.

Hence we are warranted in asserting, that if the books of the department were annually closed, (as they should be in all well regulated caucus of any standing) the "Balance-Sheet," on which all the Drs. and Crs. in the Ledger are systematically arranged, would reveal to the Head of the Department, the very names that represent those mis-placed bonds; and it was his solemn duty to take such steps as would secure the Department against any losses that might arise from the mis-placing of these bonds!

Such at least would have been the course which a prudent man, in the ordinary affairs of life would have pursued.

Let us therefore hope that our Legislature which is still the mere agent of the people, will take this subject in hand and fully examine all the transactions of the department in connexion with this interesting subject.

One of the People.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on the 18th instant. Resolutions similar to those proposed by Brooks, of New York a short time since, were introduced and made the order of the day for the 22d of January. The resolutions propose armistice of six months, to begin at once. The second Monday of the third month after the begining of the armistice, the people of each Congressional district to elect one delegate to meet at Lexington, Kentucky, on the second Monday of the ensuing month, to arrange terms for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two sections.

DIED:

Of erysipelas, after 15 days of great suffring, in this county, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Alspaugh, consort of Rev. John Alspaugh, aged about 59 years.

In Yadkin County, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Sarah Poindexter, wife of D. A. Poindexter, aged 56 years 7 months and 3 days.

Also in Yadkin County, on the 4th of August, 1862, Francis Jones Poindexter, son of D. A. Poindexter, aged 30 years, 7 months, less 3 days.

New Advertisements

FOR SALE OR RENT!

MY HOUSE AND LOT in Salem. The improvements on the premises consist of a two-story Dwelling, Kitchen, Stable, and a Well of good Water. Apply to J. E. Mickey or to the subscriber, F. MICKEY.
Jan 23, 1863. 38:tf

Cotton Yarn for Corn.

WE will make a lot of COTTON YARN next week, which we will exchange for CORN. F. & H. FRIES.
Jan. 23, 1863. 38:4w

War News!

THE subscriber will pay 75 cts. per dozen for good Rabbit Skins delivered at his shop in this place. T. J. BONER.
Salem, Jan. 23, 1863.

Peace or No Peace!

ALL members of Company I, 33rd Reg't N. C. Troops, are hereby ordered to report immediately, to said Regiment and Company, for duty; or they will be considered as deserters, and will be dealt with accordingly. Those who are not able to report must furnish the commander of said company with a certificate from a surgeon, accompanied with an affidavit.
By order of C. M. AVERY,
Com'ding 33rd Regiment, N. C. T.
Jan. 20th, 1863.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Dec. 31st, 1862.

Cornelius S. Barley	B. N. Hopkins
Spencer Boyden	Mrs. Mariah Howard
Thos. M. Brown	Miss. H. E. Hauser
Wm. Campbell	" Susie A. Price
Mrs. Lucy Delapp	George Petticord
Miss Rebecca Davis	Wm. Standiford
Smith Frazier	E. Speller
Miss Ruth Goodie	Miss Sarah Terry
" Mattie Hartman	" Fanny H Townes

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., December 31st, 1862.

For the Press.

Mother Eve ate Apples,

And every one became a sinner. A pure white globe may hide a filthy hand. Why is it they don't pass the Market Law to give cheap food to the people? It is because every one is a sinner *a capite adcalcem.* President Davis has only one eye to see me, while I have two with perfect clear sight to see him. This is my article No. 458 published in the newspapers of the Confederacy, and also, in France, since the fatal bigger platform of Chicago. I am working constantly to produce an effect in behalf of the rights of each State, and I know I have achieved already a good deal, without any thrilling of popular sensation; for, the least I care in my old age, is the opinion of Gog or Magog. It was a false opinion that elected Lincoln to murder this mighty country for the glory of Great Britain. This war was created by political traitors in rascality, and it will never stop while they will enjoy power under the brutal rule of Lincoln. To tickle the tail of the devil, or the Pope's nose, is not my intention. I write to make known my sentiments. The Executive at Richmond, is full of donkeys; Southern Statesmen are at home. Is this true, or is it not? Congress is in session again, with lots of stupid fools, while true Southern patriots are able men, have been neglected.

Ambition is the germ, the chief concern;
For this they languish, and for this they burn;
For this they smile, for this alone they sigh;
For this they live, for this would freely die.

Let a new election come before the people, they will not be re-elected. If the history in the Bible is true, the Devil was a favorite angel of God in the Court of Heaven. Well, it is clear that God was mistaken with the rascal. The same with us; we have been mistaken with many men we have elected. The devil was an extortionist and speculator, and God sent him to hell. Why all the extortionists and speculators who are in the Executive and Legislative at Richmond are not to be sent to hell right away? Humpbacked politicians, cross-eyed dwarf humbuggers called editors of Raleigh newspapers, are displeased with my writings!—Why? It is because they feel the lash in the back.—Don't give what is holy to tories, nor cast your pearls before Yankee swine. What will Congress do in this session. Humbug to the right, and humbug to the left. Indeed, there are curious Yankee notions in the Confederate Congress. The valiant editor of the Richmond Examiner, calls the new Confederate seal "a perfect Yankee Doodle." The brave editor of the Charleston Mercury calls the new flag and new seal "A Yankee humbug altogether." The editors of these two papers are true men and patriots too. Indeed the seal is a complete piece of ridicule. The Bible says that "God first made all the animals, and at last made the man." Accordingly, animals had the preference to us, but however, man being the lord of the human creation, the yankee animal being the cause of this bloody war, and Southern men being the loyal defenders of the Confederacy, (except speculators and extortionists.) I will suggest the propriety of putting in the seal of the Confederacy, a man at full length, in its naked state, like Adam, with the following motto—"*Forever.*" Or this, "*Praise be to God.*" Or this, "*Reign and Govern.*" Or this, "*Implicit reliance.*"

For the Confederate flag, I would make use of two colors only. White and black. This is exactly, the right emblem that suits the spirit of the South—white free people with black slaves.

Congress is in session. They have proposed to suspend the *habeas corpus.* It would be better to suspend the Congress. The Confederacy is the first Supreme Law, the Constitution comes next. It is more safe to love God, then next to love Christ. Those who swore to maintain the Constitution, will they let the Confederacy perish for the sake of the Constitution? Well then, why not to declare the Confederate money the legal money of the Confederate States. I suspect it is because some pretend a peace, to repudiate the Confederate money. Gold and silver, in all civilized nations, is not only the legal standard; State paper is as good as gold and silver. I see the snake in the grass, where Congress refuses to pass a law to declare the Confederate money a legal currency. If Congress has no power to declare the Confederate money a legal currency, all this is a mere farce—a perfect humbug for the special benefit of those who have the ways and means to rob on a large scale.—My opinion is this, that we cannot save the Confederacy as we are going on; Congress must suspend their talking; we cannot whip the Yankees with talking.

With regard to the State of North Carolina, it would be a wise measure for the General Assembly to give a vote of confidence with extraordinary power to Gov. Vance, and at once close the session. Every member of the Assembly, and every able man must take arms—must be compelled to take arms to fight the enemy—to defend Raleigh—to die for the salvation of North Carolina. No exemptions, no substitutes.

DR. R. V. LEMOINE,
76 years of age.

WANTED.

WE wish to hire six or seven GOOD BLACKSMITHS. Apply immediately to the undersigned, six miles South-West from High Point, or address us at High Point, N. C.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan 16, 1863. 37:4t

WANTED.

1,500 or 2,000 pounds PORK for which the highest price will be paid.
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

FOR SALE.

A MEDIUM sized MULE.
Also a good HORSE. Address,
J. K. & M. H. PINNIX.
Jan. 16, 1863. 37::4t

CORN WANTED!

APPLY at this office.

Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are by so declared.

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organization to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in federal prisons, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to Jan. 6th 1863.

6. All Confederate Officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to Dec'r 23d, 1862, and including said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to Dec'r 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., in Dec'r, 1862

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed. ROBERT OULD,
Jan. 22-6t Agent of Exchange.

All Southern papers are requested to copy, and send bills to the War Department.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863. 36- 1y

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO man, about 40 years of age, who understands farming, and will work without an overseer. A liberal price will be paid.
Address, ALPHA,
Jan. 9-2t. Bethania, N. C.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archibald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862,
C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium,
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine,
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,:31::3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Jan. 1863.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE of
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c.. for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to he proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition :

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, JR.,

Dec. 26–2t. Private Secretary.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina. do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C,

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

Tor the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives da by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O A. KEEHLN, P M.

HOME-MADE
JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov. 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
at the Salem DrugStore

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

Charles Berrier	Jonah Leinback
Col. Clinard	Dr. Jas. F. Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss. Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepstintall 2	E. T Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Hanes	David Tesh
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Hack Wear
miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4	pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4	"
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4	"
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4	"
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4	"
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4	"
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4	"
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4	"
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32	"
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8	"
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4	"
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4	"
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4	"
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4	"
" 15.	The Soldier,	8	"
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16	"
" 17.	The New Year,	4	"
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8	"
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4	"
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4	"
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8	"
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4	"
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16	"
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8	"
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8	"
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4	"
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4	"
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4	"
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4	"
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8	"
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4	"
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8	"
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4	"
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4	"
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4	"
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128	"

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50–tf,

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20–5w-dd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Polties, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to contime their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas	Land-Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST. COMMITTEEMEN.

1. N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2 J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3 Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4 Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5 Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6 Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7 John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8 Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9 C B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10 John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11 Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12 A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13 Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14 John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15 A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16 A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17 J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18 Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19 J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20 J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21 Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22 George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23 R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24 Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25 Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26 Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27 J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28 John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29 John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30 Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31 C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32 William Flynt, Wm Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33 Allen Flynt, Israel Moser. Wm F Clayton
34 Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35 John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36 Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37 T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38 A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39 Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40 Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41 Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42 E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43 Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44 W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45 Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm. Spainhower.
46 R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47 T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48 James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49 Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50 John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51 Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52 Jesse Mock, A Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25–52–4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE
for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11653
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,487	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberlan	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	360	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8 943	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "officialbusiness."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate admiaistering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28–3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, and copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Batson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, [illegible]
M L Bonham, [illegible]
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to [illegible]
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	*
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1[illegible] majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to [illegible]
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 [illegible]
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Una[illegible]
Florida,	April 22 '61	[illegible]
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unan[illegible]
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unan[illegible]

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. HODWELL, Yadkinville, North Carolina. [illegible]

[illegible]

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS—We have called on you several times, but many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope they will now come up, as honest men ought, and give us your notes with security, [illegible] wish, is our honest desire. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862. 52–3m–pd

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c., for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certai that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to he proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Dec. 26–2t. Private Secretary.

All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.0C

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives da by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail. (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown and White Road.) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

HOME-MADE
JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862,

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

Quartermaster's Department
RALEIGH, Nov, 6th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, ESQ.,

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere in the country.
at the Salem DrugStore

PAINTS,

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

Charles Berrier	Jonah Leinback
Col. Clinard	Dr. Jas. F Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mize
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss. Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepstintall 2	E. T Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Hanes	David Tesh
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Hack Wear
miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any ot the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1. A Voice from Heaven, 4 pages
" 2. Don't Put It Off, 4 "
" 3. Self-Dedication to God, 4 "
" 4. Private Devotion, 4 "
" 5. The All-Sufficiency of Christ, 4 "
" 6. The Act of Faith, 4 "
" 7. Motives to Early Piety, 4 "
" 8. The Sentinel, 4 "
" 9. Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, 32 "
" 10. Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, 8 "
" 11. Are You Prepared? 4 "
" 12. Prepare to Meet Thy God, 4 "
" 13. An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, 4 "
" 14. Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 4 "
" 15. The Soldier, 8 "
" 16. Your Soul—Is It Safe? 16 "
" 17. The New Year, 4 "
" 18. A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, 8 "
" 19. The Great Gathering, 4 "
" 20. Lovest Thou Me? 4 "
" 21. Individual Effort, 8 "
" 22. The French Soldier, 4 "
" 23. Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, 16 "
" 24. Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., 8 "
" 25. Christ's Gracious Invitation, 8 "
" 26. Are You Ready? 4 "
" 27. The Life Preserver, 4 "
" 28. The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, 4 "
" 29. "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., 4 "
" 30. Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., 8 "
" 31. The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., 4 "
" 32. Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., 8 "
" 33. Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, 4 "
" 34. Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., 4 "
" 35. "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
" 36. What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., 4 "
"Hymns for the Camp," 128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

March, 1860. A. T. ZEVELY. 50–tf,

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are resbectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DeBow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

DISSOLUTION

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20–5w-dd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin stoves." Inquire at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subsribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land-Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogbur S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayten, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm. Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bohjack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25–52–4t C. B. S. C. S.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

QUININE & MORPHINE for sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11653
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,[illegible]	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,833	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,8[illegible]0	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4.180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8.981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	360	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department, N. Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by hat of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28–3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.
SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. [illegible] Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Batson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, [illegible]
M L Bonham, [illegible]
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Saxton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to [illegible]
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	*
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to [illegible]
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 [illegible]
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	[illegible]
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Un[illegible]
Florida,	April 22 '61	[illegible]
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unan[illegible]
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unan[illegible]

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions [illegible] relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by [illegible] & SON, [illegible]ronsville, and Wm. H. [illegible], Yanceyville North Carolina. 42–tf

NOTICE [illegible]

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,—We have called on you several times, but many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope they will now come up, as honest men ought, and give us your notes with security, [illegible] wish, is our honest due. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, [illegible], &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862. 52–3m–pd